

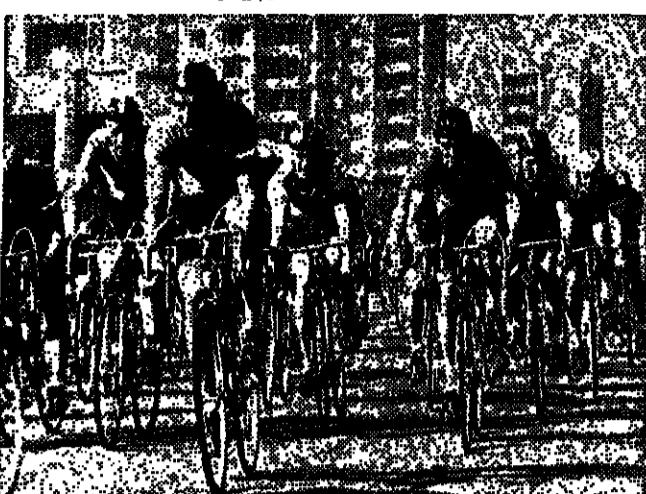
SPORTS

Individual start race makes changes

The price of victory increases immeasurably in the individual start race in several-day road races when leaders are only seconds apart. Precisely this makes changes to the standings. This is what happened in the sixth stage of the USSR championship in several-day racing now underway on the Crimean roads.

The 18 km individual start competition outside Feodosiya was held in a "correspondence" struggle (because the riders went on the distance one by one with a two-minute interval) between two racers—Sergei Ulyanov from Kubayev, who led after five stages, and Pyotr Uglyanov from Riga, who was seven seconds behind. They both are the latest Pezso Race team winners.

Uglyanov managed to surpass his chief rival by eight seconds and place second, which gave him 15 premium seconds, too. He is now the overall leader. The individual start race



The several-day national championship race in progress.

winner was noted Latvian rider, Vladimir Muravsky, who covered 18 kilometers with an average speed of 48.3 kph. The next, 100 km bunch race from Feodosiya to Kerch, was won by experienced Rho Suu from Tatar, while world ex-champion, Andrei Vedenikov

from Kulibayev, won the following 147 km eighth stage from Kerch to Sudak. Close behind him were Rho Suu and Uglyanov; the latter is the overall leader after eight stages.

The Russian Federation confidently leads the team stand-

Champion increases advantage

The men's and women's world chess title matches continue. In Volgograd, Maya Chiburdanidze and Irina Levitina are level at 3.5 to 3.5. The seventh game, which was adjourned, ended in a draw. It did not last long after it was resumed. Further exchanges followed, and when both had a Rook and two pawns each they decided on a draw. Before the eighth game Maya took her second time-out.

The score is now level but twice world champion Chiburdanidze has better chances of success. Under the rules she will retain her title if the match is drawn 8—8. Challenger Levitina needs to gain over half the possible points in 16 games, i.e., no less than 8.5 to succeed.

In the Moscow match Anatoly Karpov has still further increased his advantage over Garry Kasparov. After the sixth he won the seventh game, too. In that game the triple world

champion changed his open repertoire met in the previous odd games. For the first time playing White, he set out by moving his Queen pawn to squares ahead, offering his component the Tarrasch Defense, which the challenger is not a fan of. A mutually hasty position developed. In the centre of the struggle was Rook pawn on the "d" file, by sacrificing which Kasparov was able to get active play. But the world champion changed the course of the "battle" by sending the pawn to the square, disintegrated his place and gained the initiative.

Kasparov had to defend himself again. And possibly he could gain a draw if not two moments: the first, an unsubstancial attempt to attack the White King and a second—a clearly wrong one when he had time trouble, after which the game was adjourned in a position difficult for him. It was clear that by move he had written Karpov once won a pawn which was quite sufficient for victory. At the end of the game Dec 22, not to continue the long struggle, Kasparov conceded.

Photo by Pyotr Sergeyev

Decisive bandy games in March

Krasnozorki Zorky, Moscow Dynamo, Ulyanovsk Volga, Khabarovsk Army Club, Svyatogorsk Strelki, Krasnoyarsk Yenisei, Kemerovo Kubas, and Gorky Start will continue contention for the USSR bandy cup next March.

Eight teams competed in September on the artificial ice rink of the covered stadium of the Moscow Olimpiyskiy sports complex and as many played on the Medeo stadium outside Alma-Ata.

All of them held seven games each. Zorky and Dynamo led in

Moscow with 11 points each, while in Alma-Ata Strelki provided a sensation by beating national champions Yenisei 8—5 and coming top of the tables with 12 points.

The quarterfinal and semifinal games are due on March 16-20 in Arkhangelsk and Monchegorsk and the final is on March 24 in Murmansk.

This is the 18th such cup. Moscow Dynamo won it 12 times, more than any other team.

The 37th national bandy championship is getting underway on November 21.



These athletes are taking part in the Moscow cross-country race at the Olympic Equestrian Sports Complex in Bishkek. The best runners will become members of the Moscow team for the all-Union event. Photo by Pyotr Sergeyev

SOUTH AFRICA TRYING TO GET BACK?

South African runner, Zola Budd, who had urgently taken a British passport to compete in the Los Angeles Olympics, said she would hardly return to Britain, reported France-Press quoting the South African press.

At present the 18-year-old athlete in her home town of Bloemfontein, and according to the agency, may stay behind there. Only the "Daily Mail", a paper which at one time supported participation in Los Angeles of the runner from South Africa, a country with prospering apartheid and which was expelled from the Olympic family

for it, refutes the "rumours", charging that Budd would return to London in November. Quite possibly the paper has reason for such claims, since, according to foreign news agencies, Budd has a contract with the paper binding her to certain things for getting a pass to the Olympics.

This campaign undoubtedly hides one clear fact: the change of citizenship, the runner's attendance of the Games and the articles about her, betray the intention to bring South Africa back into the Olympic movement.

Figure skaters spring into action

Moscowites Nadezhda Azaryan and Gennrich Sretensky finished second in ice dancing at the international tournament in Richmond, the first international performance for Soviet skaters.

The winners were Canadian Tracy Wilson and Robert McCall. Junior world champions Viktor Petrenko from Odessa also placed second. He was in short programme, but came second overall, to noted Canadian Brian Boitano. Ukrainian Inna Belikar and Sergei Ilyinsky won the pairs.

It is just as it should be, that rights and opportunities of people's control are expanded considerably precisely in the conditions of our time, socialism.

Its responsibility also grows of course. This is clearly expressed in the USSR Constitution and in the law on people's control adopted on its basis. The most important thing is that this has a tangible and visible influence on our everyday state-management, economic and social practice.

...far the whole, the idea is to make the creative force of the people's socialist self-government. Therein lies the principal system of our society.

It is precisely what is meant by making it nearer to the ideal of socialism.

Visible advantages in increasing the distribution of housing, vouchers and other social benefits, should belong, everyone in our country and every day. I am repeating what I say.

...already had the chance to do.

Hero of the Soviet Union, has been awarded the Order of Lenin, and a second Gold Star Medal. A bronze bust will be erected in his place of birth to mark his exploit. The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has also conferred the titles of Heroes of the Soviet Union, the Orders of Lenin and Gold Star Medals on Pilot-Cosmonauts Vladimir Solov'yov and Oleg Atkov. Both have been designated USSR Pilot-Cosmonauts.

(For a Viewpoint on the subject, turn to page 5.)

A hectic moment in one of the matches for the USSR bandy cup at which Moscow Dynamo beat Ulyanovsk Volga 4—3.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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GROWING ANTIWAR MOVEMENT ROCKS WEST GERMANY

Bonn. Unswerving resolve to fight for peace and disarmament and against the deployment in West Germany of new American nuclear missiles has been demonstrated by tens of thousands of West German peace champions.

(Continued on page 2)

POSTERS FROM ALL CONTINENTS

Result of the International Poster Contest, "For Peace, Humanism, and Against the Nuclear Threat" have been summed up in Moscow, almost four thousand posters from Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia were exhibited.

The competent jury consisted of 52 members from 15 countries and included such well-known artists as H. Blidstrup of Denmark, Fukuda from Japan and the Kukrynsky of the USSR, as well as other artists, journalists, public and political figures.

The Plakat Publishers of Moscow have decided to make a 1500 number of copies of best posters shown at the contest. A special album is to be produced. An exhibition of the posters presented for the contest will soon be opened at the Krymskaya Embankment exhibition hall to mark the fortieth anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, and there will be on display an exhibition mounted during the World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow next year. An exhibition, "Children and Peace", will be made up of posters, 200 of them, selected for the contest presented by children.

This poster by Mikhail Avvakumov and Oleg Volkov (USSR) was the first prize.



POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has deliberated on the results of the official visit to the Soviet Union by the Prime Minister of Finland, Kalevi Sorsa, the discussions he held with the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Konstantin Chernenko, as well as his talks with Nikolai Tikhonov, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

It was again stressed that strengthening and developing the good-neighbourly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland on the basis of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, will continue to be an important direction in the foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

The Politbureau heard and approved a report presented by Andrei Gromyko, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, on the activities of the USSR delegation at the 39th Session of the UN General Assembly. It was noted that the Soviet Union's active and constructive position contributed to the session, focusing first and foremost on the measures vitally needed to make the international atmosphere healthier, halt the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons, and strengthen trust and development of cooperation between states.

Drawing broad response were major Soviet initiatives put forward at the United Nations and aimed at preventing militarization of outer space and restricting its use for the benefit of mankind, as well as those which defend the right of the peoples to decide their destinies and which oppose the policies of state terrorism.

The meeting noted the important work done by Andrei Gromyko in the course of his meetings with foreign statesmen when he was in the United States to attend the session of the UN General Assembly.

The discussions with the US President R. Reagan and other American representatives have shown the Soviet Union's preparedness for a serious and businesslike dialogue with the United States. It should be stated that the exchange of views on the key issues involved in Soviet-American relations and, in this connection on the present state of affairs in the world, failed to reveal any signs testifying to any intention of the USA to gear its policies towards realism and peacefulness. The statements made by the Americans in favour of more constructive relations with the Soviet Union are general in character and not supported by any concrete actions.

General security, and the interests of all peoples require a change in the present-day American administration's policies, which have led to a dangerous aggravation of tensions in the world and to a disruption in international relations. The Soviet Union is convinced that normalization of Soviet-American relations on the principles of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in the domestic affairs of each other, would un-

(Continued on page 2)

and 200 demonstrators in Hamburg.

THE WORLD

WARNING FROM AMERICAN SCIENTISTS AND POLITICIANS

Washington. An implementation of the Reagan administration plans to develop a powerful anti-ballistic missile system with space-based elements would undermine the 1972 Soviet-American treaty on limiting anti-ballistic missile systems, warned noted American scientists and politicians at a press conference marking the 12th anniversary of the existence of this crucial document.

I see no signs of willingness on the part of the Reagan administration to keep the 1972 treaty

effective, former US chief negotiator at the SALT talks G. Smith told the press conference. In case the system is deployed any prospects of reaching nuclear arms limitation would be extremely bleak. He urged talks to prevent militarization of outer space. They should consider, he stressed, a strict observance of 1972 treaty provisions as well as a halt to the programme of creation of the anti-ballistic missile system with space-based elements.

When will French troops leave Chad?

Lagos. Journalists have been told at the French Embassy here that only an insignificant part of the military equipment airlifted to N'Djamena in the course of operation Manta, has been taken back to France. Not a single French soldier of the invasion force has left Chadian soil.

A spokesman for the French Embassy in Nigeria declined to answer questions as to when Paris would begin withdrawing

Plans of Norwegian Government

Oslo. It has been disclosed that the Norwegian Government intends to build new underground depots in mountainous areas for heavy equipment and military technologies of the NATO reinforcement forces which are to be airlifted to Norway "in times of crises" from Britain, the Netherlands, Canada and the United States. For this purpose, Norwegian generals have requested fifty million kroner from NATO. They say they need modernization of the NATO infrastructure on Norwegian territory because the country is "highly vulnerable".

Regular airlifting of heavy

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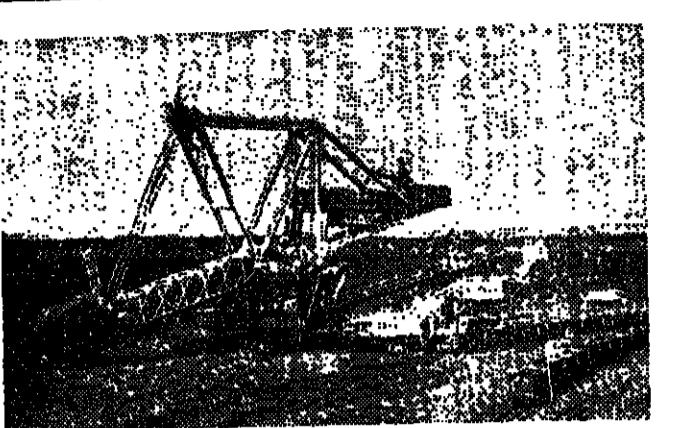
NOVOKRAMATORSK ENGINEERING WORKS: SOCIAL PROGRAMME

The Lenin Novokramatorsk Engineering Works in the Ukraine is a factory which set the pace in the metallurgical, power, mining and other industries. It builds rolling mills, walking excavators, lifting equipment for mines, and hydraulic presses. It is also the main supplier of unique castings and forgings for turbogenerators.

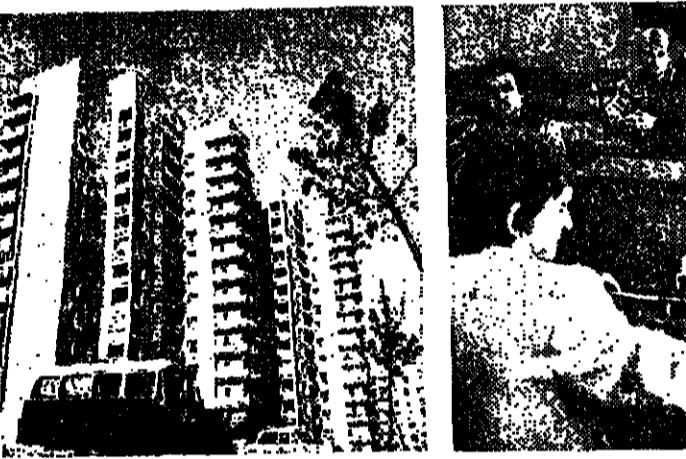
The Engineering Works has continuously improved production processes by putting into operation new automatic produc-

tion lines and expanding its shop areas. However, production is not the only concern of the works' management. It runs special training and advanced courses for young workers in various professions. Theoretical studies are held at well-equipped classrooms, while practicals are arranged right in the shops.

Much attention is being paid to health safety and recreation. A health-building sanatorium capable of accommodating 2,000 fac-



Rotor excavators produced at Novokramatorsk.



Houses for the staff of Novokramatorsk Engineering Works. • Exams under way. • A rehearsal of Svanok. Photos by Vladimir Volkov

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

ENGINEERING TODAY AND TOMORROW

Engineering as a leading industry was recently discussed in PRAVDA by Lev Voronin, Vice-Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee.

Soviet engineering has approached a new stage in its development, the author writes. What is meant is a switchover to high-performance automated production. We have started large-scale production of robots, machine tools of the processing centre type, of micro-processor-based flexible production lines. Industry widely uses computer-aided design complexes and systems, and advanced processes.

Advanced machines, equipment and instruments are taking an increasingly greater share in the country's production facilities. In the current five-year plan (which ends in 1985) we have completely switched to the production of 1,000 MW reactors for nuclear power stations. We are also the first in the world to produce nuclear equipment for central heating.

However, the author maintains, the engineering industry is not fully capable of ensuring fast and intensive development of the country's economy.

What is urgently needed is to improve the quality of engineering products in order to meet all modern requirements. More and more new models are to be produced every year, and more obsolete models replaced.

New products are expected to have considerably higher performance, longer life and be more reliable, economical, less costly, energy-saving and cheaper to maintain.

MOSCOW ON THE THRESHOLD OF THIRD MILLENNIUM

A draft project of the Main Guidelines for Economic and Social Development of the Soviet capital from 1986 to 1990 has been adopted, writes Vechernyaya Moskva.

Among the most pressing problems to be tackled is housing. Much has been done in the city to meet the needs of the population in the area of comfortable housing. Since 1971, accommodation covering a total floor space of 50.4 million square metres has been provided, which is an improvement on the living conditions of more than five million people. But since the problem still remains acute, the rate of housing construction achieved over the past few years, will be maintained. At the same time, measures will be taken to ensure strict responsibility for careful use and correct distribution of the existing accommodation, along-side allocation of flats to people, their labour contribution and social activities will be invariably taken into consideration.

Housing construction must be comprehensive, so as to develop all the branches of the municipal economy linked with everyday services. For this purpose, Moscow will switch to designing and financing new single-complex residential estates to include cultural, social and all comfortable amenities.

TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE NORTH: PROBLEMS!

Academyian Abel Aganbegyan is commenting in IZVESTIA on the need to develop special technologies for the North.

Especially acute, the author writes, are the problems of transportation: 70 per cent of all development costs in the North fall on transportation, 30 to 40 per cent of the costs of geological operations in the North are helicopter services. However, industry fails as yet to produce good cross-country vehicles for the North, to say nothing of such exotic things as dirigibles, helicopter-cum-dirigibles, etc.

People in the Siberian Extreme North have been suffering considerable losses through inadequate technology. Yes, cross-country vehicles are needed very much in the North, but with a difference — those which do not spoil the tundra.

True, we have cross-country vehicles capable of carrying 1.5 to 3.0 tonnes, but we need more powerful vehicles — for 20, 30, and even 40 tonnes, which are now produced on a very small scale.

Chemical plant not contaminating water

One more major Soviet enterprise — the Slavyansk chemical plant in Donbas (the oldest industrial area of the USSR) — has been fully turned over to a closed water circulation system. It means that the plant does not discharge into the environment a single litre of polluted water, does not take a single litre of water from surrounding reservoirs.

The state allocates large sums for the construction of such systems. According to experts today it is the most responsible and quickly implemented water conservation measure which which can suggest. It is simpler and cheaper to develop a circulating (flawless) technological system than to achieve a 100 per cent purification of drain water demanded by the ecological standards accepted in the USSR (one of the most rigid in the world).

Besides, closed technological systems make it possible to use water in big quantities.

At present more than two-thirds of general requirements of Soviet industry in water is met by such systems. The capacity is 225,000 million cu m a year, which is approximately equal to the average annual flow of the Volga, Europe's biggest river.

Inside KMA

Drilling has begun of the 1.5 and deepest drain tunnel at the Lobedinsky mining and processing combine at the Kursk magnetic anomaly in the Riga Federation.

The new technological system will cut the earth as deep as 360 metres. More advanced drilling technology and big-capacity refrigeration plants for freezing the soil are being employed in the process.

Indeed, mass production of various low-temperature technologies for the North is a revolutionary endeavour requiring much effort and time. But much can be done even now. For instance, delivering to the North only the best of what industry produces, introducing state approval inspectors at oil factories working for the North. This costs virtually nothing but can save a lot of money.

ORIGIN OF OIL AND GAS

Shortly, we shall celebrate one hundred and fifty years of commercial extraction of oil, gas and other hydrocarbon fuels, writes MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in a feature, entitled "Science in the 20th Century". However, scientists have so far failed to agree on the formula of the origin of these important types of fuel. We are witnessing the continuation of a "One-Hundred-Year War" between those who believe that oil is a product of the biosphere, and those who think it is a product of the atmosphere. It is on the source item in the deep zones of the Earth. It is the correct answer to this question that successful prospecting for new oil deposits and qualitative estimates of their reserves depend.

Evolution in the formation of oil in the history of the Earth was the subject of an All-Union Conference recently held at Moscow State University. Most of its participants advocated the theory of organic origins of oil. On the basis of latest explorations they have shown that the bulk of oil and natural gas forms at the expense of the transformation of scattered organic matter being accumulated together with mineral particles of the sedimentary rock in marine, oceanic and lake reservoirs. More than ninety per cent of the organic matter consists of remains of the simplest microorganisms of bacterial type, as well as blue-green algae and diatoms, green algae and other organisms, which are referred to as phyto- and zooplankton. Some of them existed on the Earth thousands of millions of years ago. The plant substance, which began to be washed away from the continents in the last four hundred million years, has been playing a minor role, serving mostly as a source for the formation of gas.

Places to visit

A gem of old architecture

Yet another 11th-century architectural masterpiece, St. Sophia Cathedral in Polotsk (west of the USSR), has been restored. Placed under state protection, the old architectural monument is open to visitors.

In the 10th and 11th centuries Russian architects laid down the foundations of town-building and monumental stone architecture on the territory of modern Byelorussia. The cathedral in Polotsk is one of the period's monuments that occupies a place of prominence in the treasure trove of world culture.

Work on erecting St. Sophia

Cathedral began in the late 11th

century. It is unknown how it

originally looked like because

it was subject to fires, destruc-

tions and reconstructions. It

was last rebuilt in the 18th century. What remains of its 11th-century look is an eastern wall.

Nonetheless, the cathedral is of unique value to historians, archaeologists and art scholars in many countries. Today it is used for performances of organ and classical chamber music.

In Western Georgia crops are often harvested in conditions of higher moisture, therefore,

the seeds there come to the storage in substandard conditions, says K. Didebukidze, one of the designers of the new system.

Their quality is improved by the drying bunker which takes in 25 tonnes of seeds at a time. In three days the seeds become perfect.

The first drying shop with

four bunkers, where all the pro-

cesses are automated, has been

commissioned at the Tashkent

combined food factory.

ICE SITUATION

RECONNAISSANCE

FROM THE AIR

Scientists of the Institute of Civil Aviation Engineers, jointly with seamen and specialists from the Arctic and Antarctic Institute in Riga (the capital of the constituent Baltic Republic of Latvia) have designed and tested a special instrument for measuring the thickness of ice sheet from the air. It operates on principles of the radar. Installed in a plane, it sets to work on the orders of the navigator. The thickness of ice is registered on a digital display and on an automatic recording tape. The character of the signals reflected from the ice makes it possible to access hummocked ice, and to detect cracks and clear water in the ice sheet.

This new instrument was used to find a site for the "Savorya Polys-26" polar station.

**UNIQUE TELESCOPE
IN THE SAYAN MOUNTAINS**

A parcel has been received by the Museum of Ivan Turgenev, a famous Russian writer who lived in the 19th century. The parcel is in Orel. The parcel was sent by a private collector. The book, volume 1 of a complete collection of works by Russian poet V. V. Maykov, is rare. It has been said: "Turgenev's 'Land Library' and many other books

of the Sayan Mountains

were previously kept in Turgenev's Library in Paris, which was collected in the 19th century by representatives of the Russian emigration. During World War II Nazis deported the invaluable library from Paris to the territory of Germany where all traces of it were lost. According to trustworthy sources, the fascists failed to destroy the treasure. Confirmation has been provided by press reports about books with the same stamp in Russian and French that have been found here and there. The USSR State Library has sent to the museum a collection of works by Russian critic Dmitry Pisarev and a French edition of Turgenev's novel, "A Nest of Cuckoos", with the author's brief autograph: "To M. Turgenev. D. Pisarev. 1979".

The new solar radio telescope operating in the Sayan Mountains in Eastern Siberia covers an area of 600 hectares. During

the 1970s Chestryatov, a scientist, has not even listed

its existence with our wonder-

ful world of art scholars and

painters come home

After a long absence pain-

fully by Yelizaveta Chestryatov,

has returned to her home, Kostroma, after living around many exhibi-

tions held in our country and

abroad. The Museum of regional stu-

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ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

VLADIMIR PINCHEVSKY

When an actor is a little above twenty and begins to play major parts on the stage of the country's major theatre — the Moscow Art Theatre (named after Gorky), in films and on television, one is rather sorely tempted to conclude that the acting profession had been his dream ever since childhood.

Vladimir Pinchevsky, however, had other dreams: like his mother, his intention was to become a chemical engineer. At school he was once asked to take part in a reciting contest. It was then that he first realized his ability to win over the audience, that everything seemed to come under his control, even the breath of the audience.

When he left school he was invited to play in theatrical colleges after an artistic contest. Vladimir chose the Art Theatre Studio School, where he attended Oleg Yefremov's classes.

When still a student, he was invited to play the part many actors are only dreaming about — Khlestakov in Gogol's play, "The Inspector-General". Pinchevsky says that as Khlestakov he was a miserable failure, it is characteristic of him to give an unambiguous and straightforward evaluation of his work. That is why it is not so much important whether or not he was a failure as Khlestakov, played as part of his education programme. What matters is his approach, the analysis of his failure.

Playing that role, I attempted to don my pants, all my feelings on Khlestakov, which was wrong. Vladimir admits, I believe that the most important thing in an actor's profession is to have the ability to transform oneself. What an actor ought to think about is not what he would do if he were in his character's shoes. What is necessary is to imagine you are that person rather than yourself.

The opportunity to put this into practice came to Pinchevsky in the very first play he appeared in at the Art Theatre. That was Peter Shaffer's "Amadeus", in which he played Mozart.

How do you go about playing a man of genius, especially if your partner playing Salieri is a major actor like Oleg Tabakov? It is really possible to keep your head cool in this first part and be able to make the audience believe that your Mozart is really a man of genius?

Impersonating a man of genius, Pinchevsky concentrates not on his grandeur, but rather on his constant desire to hear music in everything. He shows Mozart's passionate attitude to his music. To his Mozart everything is uninteresting and unimportant unless there is music in it. Music is the only thing that requires prompt attention. His Mozart is an ordinary man who falls in love, is guilty of various pranks, and who suffers, and yet he is a man of genius. He hears music split all over the world, and he records it.

Quite different is his part as the Cockerel in the play, "An Attempted Flight". This play by



Vladimir Pinchevsky as Mozart.

Photo by V. Barshenov

the Bulgarian author Yordan Radichkov was staged at the Art Theatre by a group of directors from Bulgaria with Mladon Kiselev at the head. Blacksmith Cockerel, as he is portrayed by Pinchevsky, is an ordinary village who in his life never travelled beyond the Abramov farmstead. All of a sudden he had the luck of rising together with other villagers into the skies in a balloon to see how beautiful, vast and immense the world was. In his Cockerel, he shows the wisdom, strength and reliability of the people.

Although the first night performance of "An Attempted Flight" looks quite recent, Pinchevsky is rehearsing for a new play, "The Balts Were of Local Significance" by the Soviet writer and playwright Vyacheslav Kondratenko.

By the New Year, the TV network will release its new film, "Le tourbillon de Scapino" which is the screen version of Moliere's famous play in which Pinchevsky plays one of the main roles.

He is constantly tested for new films, and rehearsing for new plays. His wife, artist Galina Petrova, complains that her husband is often away. This is the way of life of actors. The role of Mozart must have blessed Vladimir Pinchevsky in his career — and this means something.

Andrei MAXIMOV

We are all
responsible for peace

A meeting with the Land of the Soviets and its people is always a feast to me, said the Spanish sculptor, Pablo Serrano, who has visited Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Academy of Arts. This is the fourth visit by the prominent sculptor who is the author of some monuments. Widely known are his works like a statue of the anarchist poet, Antonio Machado, and a sculptural composition which depicts cultural personalities who fought against the Franco regime. Many of the master's works are dedicated to his great fellow-countryman, Francisco Goya.

The main subject of my works assert humanism, unity and friendship among peoples, says the sculptor. As an artist, as a citizen and as President of the Spain-USSR Association, I vote for cooperation between our two countries and for mutual understanding among peoples which is necessary for preserving peace.

In the present international situation when the threat of nuclear extinction is hovering over mankind, the role of art workers is particularly enhanced, since their art inspires ideas of peace, humanism and progress, said the sculptor in conclusion. We must do all we can for the horrors of war not to happen again.

Budapest operetta visits Moscow

Every evening, the auditorium of the Moscow Operetta Theatre where the Budapest Operetta company gave their performances was crowded. The first time, Soviet audiences met this famous Hungarian company was in 1955. The actors came on another visit to the Soviet Union seven years later.

During the present visit under review Muscovites saw "Countess Marita" in its new version, somewhat different from the customary "Marita" staged by many Soviet theatres. The version has some new characters, but the main plot and Kalman's music remain unchanged. During their gala concert, the Budapest company showed excerpts from classical and modern operettas, including N. Steinikov's "Khlopka".

The Budapest company has been staging Soviet operettas from time to time, including "The Tobacco Captain", "Wind of Freedom", and "Tremblay".

Photo by Alexander Sekretaryov

A scene from Kalman's "Marita".

Photo by Alexander Sekretaryov

Their new production is the rock opera "Vino and Avos" by A. Rybalkov and A. Voznesensky.

PRIZES FOR POETS

The 1984 International Prize, "The Golden Lion", instituted by the city of Venice for works of poetry, has been awarded to the Soviet poet, Yevgeny Yevstahenko. Another prize went to the Spanish poet, Rafael Alberti.

Days of Turkmen Literature and the Arts

A gala concert at the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow marked the opening of Days of Turkmen Literature and Arts in the Russian Federation. The Festival is dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Turkmen Republic and a hundred years after Turkmenistan joined Russia.

The repertoire of the Festival is diverse. The best companies and groups from the republic will give performances in major concert halls and palaces of culture in Moscow. They include a folk dance ensemble, an orchestra of folk instruments, the De- stan pop group, a violin ensemble.

of a children's philharmonic society and the folk concert Sumbur.

The programme of the Days also includes the show of the best feature films and documentaries produced during the few years by the Turkmen Studios. Lovers of the visual arts will see exhibitions of modern paintings, sculpture and graphics. Writers, composers and artists will take part in exhibitions to be attended by Moscow colleagues.

The representatives from every Turkmenistan will sit in the audiences in Leningrad, Saratov, and Ulyanovsk.

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